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Yugoslavia Increases Federal Security Powers (U)

(C) The Federal Assembly recently approved a proposal that could give greater powers to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP). This law, which was written partly because of past security problems in Kosovo Province, reveals continued government concern that deteriorating economic conditions may ignite internal unrest.

(C) Introduced in the Federal Chamber, the draft law seeks to clarify and expand federal security powers currently authorized by existing statutes. The new law addresses the question of whether the Federal SUP can command provincial services or dispatch its own troops without province permission. It also envisions an expanded role for the Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs in monitoring and coordinating the implementation of federal regulations regarding state security.

(S/WN/NF/NC/OC) The changes in law were apparently motivated in part by the poor performance of provincial SUP forces during the Kosovo crisis in 1981. According to the Yugoslav press, the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo demonstrated that the existing law — Law on the Foundations of the System of State Security — did not clearly define federal security powers. Consequently, during the crisis, valuable time was lost in interpreting the statute.

(S/WN/NF/NC/OC) Moreover, reports from earlier this year indicated that two senior security officials from Kosovo failed badly in the performance of their duties during the crisis and were sub-

sequently expelled from the Yugoslav Communist Party. Such shortcomings in the leadership and execution of security policies at the provincial level undoubtedly spurred the current push for greater federal control.

(C/NF) Yugoslavia's deteriorating economy may have also necessitated expansion of federal security powers. With an almost 45-percent inflation rate, a drop in the standard of living, and acute shortages of basic consumer products occurring in many parts of the country, discontent could increase and further strain the delicate coalition that binds the country's many nationalities and ethnic groups. Thus, Yugoslav security officials, including Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc, have called for increased vigilance and preparedness on the part of their forces.

(C) The new Yugoslav security law should aid federal security organs in responding to future civil disturbances throughout the country. As with efforts to centralize power in both the political and economic spheres, the new security law appears to reflect a growing recognition that in the absence of a strong leader, Tito's vision of decentralized, autonomous republics may not lead to internal stability but rather to discord and fragmentation. Consequently, reforms designed to centralize control should help the government keep Yugoslavia's loose coalition of independent republics and provinces from disintegrating during economic and political crises. (Classified by multiple sources; declassify on OADR)

*Lt Jim Marchio, USAF, DB-1E***Soviet Nuclear Artillery Ranges Assessed (U)**

(S/NF) Analysis of information about muzzle velocities of 152-mm artillery firing special charges has led to an assessment of the ranges for the D-20 howitzer and the 2S5 self-propelled gun firing nuclear rounds.

(S/WN/NF) The US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC) believes the nuclear projectile fired from a 152-mm D-20 howitzer weighs about 52 kilograms (kg) and has a range of 14,250 meters. In contrast, the fragmentation,

*(U) Soviet 152-mm Howitzer D-20*~~SECRET~~

9 Dec 83

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(U) 152-mm Self-Propelled Gun 2S5

high-explosive round is thought to weigh 43.56 kg and to have a range of 17,230 meters. For the 152-mm self-propelled gun 2S5, the 52-kg nuclear round's maximum range is assessed as 21,300 meters. By comparison, its 47-kg high-explosive projectile probably has a range of 28,500 meters. The maximum range attainable with 152-mm nuclear ammunition is thought to be less than that attainable with conventional ammunition, since the former uses a heavier nonballistically matched projectile with special propellant charges. The yield for 152-mm nuclear rounds is still assessed at .5 to 1.0 kilotons. (Classified by multiple sources; declassify on OADR)

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9 Dec 83

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